

STRIKE OR MILLION R. MEN POER

Balked by Court, ers Lay Plans for ference. ANOTHER \$50,000 CUT IS IMPENDING Decision Will Be e at Coming Conven Of A. F. of

CHICAGO, June 4.—The Federal courts holding that decisions of the United States Labor Board are not reviewable and a strike the only available department of Labor was in session today settling the policy adopted on \$100,000,000 in wages which will go into effect July 1. Nearly fifty of the least the A. F. of L. railway depots were to leave here tonight for London where they will go on Tuesday. This conference will decide whether 500,000 craft workers and nearly 5 more maintenance of way, station employees, will strike August 5. President B. Well, president of the A. F. of L. department, said that strike votes are sent out by unions they will be made return about August 3.

Bars Court Act The decision in District here that decisions on wage working rules by the labor are not reviewable by the courts will balk any attempt of the leaders to involve wage strike court action. The A. F. of L. leaders had intended to sue the government restraining the board putting the reductions into effect.

According to leaders, the counsel of Samuel G. O. veteran of them in the organization will be sought for any definite decision on a strike made in Cincinnati. The meeting will meet under way than the Board will announce, it is a \$50,000,000 cut for the A. F. of L. This decision has delayed while the three laborers have been framing a strike decision which is expected to be made public at a public hearing of the A. F. of L. union department, the decision will be made public at a public hearing and will result in a strike, it is predicted.

Affects Million Men. Whatever decision is made, it is authoritative, it cannot be justly doubted. The A. F. of L. leaders decided to strike vote in the railroad industry will mean a strike of nearly 1,000,000 men. Such a strike would proceed, however, will the five big train service would not immediately transportation. That the shop car determined not to accept while their protest that the roads are farming out shops station of the Labor Board of the A. F. of L. leaders, however, other means of averting it will be used, it is expected, a strike is averted.

LETTER MAOST HIM COMSSION

Maj. Wheelerholson's Criticism of A to Be Used Again.

CAMP DIX, N. J. 4.—The letter which Maj. Wheelerholson wrote to President Harding, charging through a species of Prussianism officers in the regular army held at the mercy of men superior will be introduced tomorrow when the martial of the major is read at Camp Dix. This letter has the basis of the last of three against Maj. Wheelerholson, it having been sent by him to the White House in going through the regular channels. He also is a member of the regular army without leave and with a false statement in an application for leave. At the time the letter was written, the major was expected to be promoted to lieutenant colonel, but he has not been promoted.

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Herrick Refuses to Back Show for His Follies Girl

Pretty Anna Niebel, Who Says She Would Marry Representative, Has Conference With Manuel.

The romance of Representative Manuel Herrick, of Oklahoma, and pretty Anna Niebel, of the Follies, which has been slumbering for many weeks, broke out afresh yesterday afternoon, when the winsome little actress called on the Representative at his office in the House Office Building and gave him an opportunity to get in the field against Belasco, Ziegfeld, Frohman and other magnates of the stage. But Mr. Herrick, being "crazy" with his money, demurred and refused to entertain the proposition. Miss Niebel, it seems, is going to star in a new show, "Paradise Alley," and the lawmaker from Oklahoma was given the opportunity of being the "angel," which is stage parlance for "the man who foots the bill." After the visit had terminated, Mr. Herrick gave out a statement saying Miss Niebel had endeavored to induce him to invest \$20,000 in the show, but that he had flatly refused.

Believes He Should Sue. "It was intimated that if I did not invest said sum as indicated they would in all probability, for publicity purposes, return to their past policy of giving out these malicious allegations concerning a fictitious breach of promise suit, which suit never did exist."

U. S. TOURISTS FIND HUNGER IN AUSTRIA SAYS FANNIE HURST

Ability to Buy Cheaply Has no Attraction For Americans.

ADDS TO DISTRESS

Government Compelled to Limit Stay of Foreign Visitors.

By FANNIE HURST. Noted Magazine Writer.

VIENNA, June 4.—One is tempted these days, while traveling through dismembered Austria, to ask: "Victory, who wants this spoils?" In this chicken-without-a-head country there is no ethical reason why the American should not take advantage of the accident of present exchange rates and come, say, to a beautiful little Austrian city like Salzburg, live in a first-class hotel set in a garden, all modern improvements, the mountains for a day, snow-capped mountains for an eye-opener, and the best that prohibition can prohibit for a nightcap, and all for the sum of what in American money amounts to about \$12.25 a day.

No ethical reason? No; but try it! Have you ever conceived of permitting a cripple to carry your handbag for you? Would you ever setting up a new and shiny apples and next to a little old woman's rickety one? Would you quench your thirst from an invalid's glass of milk? It is not pleasant to pass an Austrian schoolboy whose body is painfully undernourished for a glass of milk, your American money can so cheaply purchase in quarts for less than what the glassful would cost the child. The American traveling in Austria is assailed on every side by these ostentatious demonstrations. Perhaps, and perhaps not, his money placed in circulation here is helping to revive a stricken people. That question is an economic one, open to debate.

It is an impracticable fact that accident of exchange enables him to purchase in Austria, at ridiculously cheap prices, food that the native children are actually hungry for. It is also an unassailable fact that he is shortening the supply of an already hard-pressed nation.

Best Foods Only at Hotels. White bread in Austria, the better cut of meat, etc., are to be had only at the hotels. These foods are diverted from the people to meet the demands of the guests who are profiteering off the suggestion of low money exchange rates.

Naturally the influx of foreigners is shortening the food supply for the native population. The government in many parts of the country is limiting the stay of the traveler to a few days. Munich, in Bavaria, will permit no foreigners to enter the city without waiting first for special permission to do so and stating the length of his intended stay.

Take Conditions for Granted. It is extraordinary to what extent the traveling foreigner takes these conditions usually for granted, the American, however, least of all.

LENIN'S ILLNESS RECALLS ENVOYS

LONDON, June 4.—Soviet representatives at Berlin admit that Premier Lenin is seriously ill, a dispatch to the Daily Express from the German capital states. Boris Litvinoff, Soviet trade commissioner, and Karl Radek, who are negotiating an extension of the Rapallo treaty with Germany, are said to have been urgently summoned to go at once to Moscow. U.S. to LUNAY, VA., and return. Tickets on sale Fridays and Saturdays; good return conditions usually for grant. U.S. to LUNAY, VA., and return. Tickets on sale Fridays and Saturdays; good return conditions usually for grant.

WOMEN FIGHT FOR INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL

Will Visit Commissioners Today and Protest Its Abolition July 1.

CHARGES OF CHILD SLAVERY ARE MADE

Board of Guardians Attacked for Secrecy Surrounding Wards.

Protest against the abolition of the Industrial Home School will be lodged with the District Commissioners this morning by a delegation made up of members of the National Women's Party, the Congress of Mothers, Parent-Teacher Associations and various citizens' associations.

The delegation will also present charges of child slavery and traffic in orphans of Washington, and charges of secret methods in handling wards of the city, made against the Board of Children's Guardians, District agency in charge of homeless children, by Mrs. L. M. Clements of Congress Hall hotel.

The charges were made against the board at an indignation meeting held Saturday at the Harrington Hotel. Accusations were made that girls are taken from the Industrial Home School and placed in private homes where they are subjected to immoral influences, and that the so-called "homes" are not homes at all but are small, un-equipped institutions operated by persons more interested in "board money" than in children. One case was cited where a girl of 13 years was forced to sleep in a room with two boys.

Ordered Closed July 1. The school has been ordered closed July 1, because the children who were being trained there have been removed by the Board of Guardians and "farms" out to undisclosed private "homes."

Members of the Board of Guardians are appointed by the Commissioners of the District. The school, under direction of the board, is maintained by Congressional appropriation. Money paid to the private "homes" to which children are sent is said to come from District funds. More than two hundred children have been removed from the Industrial Home School within the last year and have been placed with private individuals. It is alleged by officials of the school.

Place of Removal Kept Secret. Children are removed from the school upon order of the Board of Guardians, and the place of removal is kept secret by this body.

Members of the Board of Guardians refused to answer any question concerning the charges, neither would they indicate the reasons for secrecy in removing children from the school.

Although the Industrial Home School is supposed to house approximately three hundred children there are less than fifty in the institution at this time.

Forced Into Slavery. That children taken from the institution and "farms" out to private homes are forced into a state of slavery, whereby they do washing, ironing, scrubbing, farming and menial labor are the charges of Mrs. Clements.

Besides labor charges, the children, the board of Guardians is said to pay from twenty to thirty dollars per month to the people who run the "homes." In a number of cases, it is charged, the boys and girls have been "farms" out together and have been forced to sleep in the same rooms, three in a bed.

In a letter addressed to John J. Edson, president of the Board of Guardians, Mrs. Clements set out specific cases of deplorable conditions into which children from the school are sent when "farms" out, and asks that an immediate investigation be conducted.

It was learned that citizens who have taken an interest in several of the cases have placed them in the hands of an attorney who will bring the obligations against the board to compel restoration of the children to their parents. One of the cases was investigated by Mrs. E. G. Brennan, wife of the manager of the Harrington Hotel, upon the request of Miss Alice Paul, of the National Woman's Party.

Present Address Refused. Due to the refusal of the Board of Guardians to divulge places to which the children are sent only a few cases have been brought to light. Mrs. Clements said that these are cases in which parents have attempted to secure return of their children. An investigation will be made to determine the living conditions of the children, provided their addresses can be obtained from the Board of Guardians.

Several weeks ago the board was presented with a list of names of children who have been removed from the Industrial Home School, and requested that their present addresses be made known. This was refused, it is stated.

Begged Them to Keep Her. "The superintendent was not told where the child was being taken," Mr. Bowles related. "All we could learn was that she was being sent into the country. The girl cried and begged them not to send her away, but she was taken and has not been heard from since."

The latest child to be removed from the home was taken away Saturday. He is Charles Neil, a 15-year-old boy. Upon instruction

Continued on Page Two.

The War Isn't Over Yet for Some Folks.

WAR PROFITEERS CLUB ESTABLISHED 1917



TARIFF BILL FACES 3-MONTHS DELAY, PREDICT EXPERTS

Will Not Become Law Until After Winter Session, Is Belief.

Two more months probably will be occupied by the Senate in debating the tariff bill, legislative experts here predict, and there is a growing conviction that the long-delayed measure will not become law until the winter session after election.

The tariff debate in the Senate has run for six weeks and a half, and it is reported that Democratic Senators have refused to consider a suggestion from Republicans that unanimous consent agreement be entered into under which all pending amendments would be voted upon after July 15 without further discussion.

The Democrats, while unwilling to enter into any such agreement, stated that they had no desire to delay passage of the bill beyond July 31. That date seems to be about the time that both sides expect to get through.

With the passage of the bill delayed to that date, it is expected that many Senators will then urge that Congress adjourn without waiting for the completion of the Senate and House to iron out the differences between the Senate and House bills. Such procedure would postpone final enactment of the tariff bill into law until next winter's session. It will take the conferees at least a month to reach an agreement which would mean that the bill is not likely to be enacted into law before September 1.

Senator Calder, Republican of New York, predicts sure passage of the tariff bill and "before the debate closes in the Senate the whole country will be demanding that the Democrats stop their filibuster and the importers cease their opposition."

"As a member of the Finance Committee who has lived through the tariff investigations during the last year," Calder said, "I am convinced we cannot hope for a permanent business recovery until this bill is passed."

Curiosity Fatal To Sewer Worker

Drops Lighted Paper Into Hole; Goes Up in Explosion.

CHICAGO, June 4.—The curiosity of Peter Radman cost him dearly today. While emptying and refilling carbon tanks and dumping the refuse into a sewer, Radman wondered just what would happen if he lighted a newspaper and dropped it in.

J. Markovitch, who was working with Radman, warned against it. Radman insisted on satisfying his curiosity and dropped a flaming newspaper into the hole.

Markovitch got out of harm's way, but Radman went up and came down again, accumulating a fractured skull, a broken nose and internal injuries. At the Iroquois Hospital it was said tonight that he was dying.

By J. N. Darling

BRITISH STORM BORDER TOWN, ROUT SINN FEIN

Capture Pettigo and Chief Of Irish Republican Forces.

ENGLISH TROOPS POUR INTO ERIN

Problem Passes From Statesmen's Hands to Those of Soldiers.

CHATHAM, England, June 4.—Seven days have been preparing to leave their base here for an unknown destination, believed to be Ireland. It has been learned. Men on leave have been recalled in preparation for the departure and the remainder have been forbidden to leave port.

LONDON, June 4.—British forces have stormed and captured Pettigo, Ireland, according to a Central News dispatch reaching here.

The Sinn Fein commander and a number of his men were captured with a loss of one British soldier, it was said.

Pettigo is a small village on the Donegal-Fermanagh border. British troops had been advancing on the town for several hours, and the last previous report had shown three quarters of a mile from the outskirts.

Arriving within striking distance, the British forces set up a heavy preliminary fire preparatory to the attack.

At the proper moment armored motor cars were sent forward, followed by infantry and machine guns, which stormed the village. The heavy fire from the British troops soon routed the Sinn Fein, but their commander was captured in the encounter along with a group of his men.

Loyalists Halt Troops. British guns commanded both Pettigo and Belleek and the two columns of advancing troops were expected soon to include headquarters, that section of Fermanagh which has been occupied by Sinn Fein troops for some time. Armored cars are supporting advance of the infantry, according to Central News dispatch from Belfast.

The hard-pressed loyalists gave the British reinforcements a most enthusiastic welcome. The defenders had been fighting desperately, some of the units having been on duty day and night for a week, it is reported.

Direction of operations has been taken over by the British general who has established his headquarters on a nearby hill. The whole countryside is swarming with khaki as the infantry, artillery, cavalry, whippet tanks and other paraphernalia for war are being mobilized.

Into Hands of Soldiers. The Irish question to a considerable extent has passed out of the hands of the statesmen and into those of the soldiers. Ireland is now witnessing movements of British troops and preparations for military activities which—in all their dramatic suddenness, precision, and picturesque trappings—present a re-enactment of the wartime scenes of 1914 and 1915.

With England determined on two objects—first, the faithful execution and observance of the Free State treaty and second, defense of Ulster and protection for her loyalist minorities—the situation in Northern Ireland had reached a stage where such a re-enactment was inevitable, and occupation have resumed their places in the every-day vocabulary.

The passage of artillery, aviation outfits and infantry through the streets of Belfast has brought the Ulster around to a more warlike appearance than at any time since the great war ended.

More Troops Arrive. In addition to Saturday's arrivals there, which included an artillery battery with howitzers and siege guns, another detachment of the British army is expected to arrive Sunday, while a battalion of Royal Fusiliers, from Aldershot, traveling at war strength and wearing shrapnel helmets, is now on the way to Ulster.

Some troops are being held at Belfast and the remainder are moving as reinforcements to strengthen the most dangerous points, principally in Strabane-Lifford front, the Pettigo-Belleek sector and the Monaghan salient, where the Sinn Fein forces have established themselves in the vital sections of Ulster territory.

Troops are also concentrating at Enniskillen and Londonderry. A Liverpool regiment and a battery of artillery are on their way to Londonderry, where guns will be used to prevent the Republicans from transporting petrol by water to Donegal.

Republicans attacked the post of the Ulster special constabulary at Culmore, on the Londonderry-Donegal border, but the garrison repulsed the assaulting forces. However, the Republicans are strengthening themselves in the vicinity, evidently preparing for another attack.

The extent to which British troops will be used in Ireland now depends upon developments within the next few days. Following the granting of permission to use British troops within the Ulster borders for defensive purposes without first obtaining authorization from London, the situation has to a certain extent passed into the hands of the military.

OLD MACHINE FIGHTS PINCHOT FOR STATE COMMITTEE RULE

Manufacturers' Head, Who Supported Nominee, Demands Chairmanship for Fisher.

primary battle for control of the machinery has been more intense and personal than was the primary contest. Some of the friends of Gifford Pinchot and the conservatives urged upon Pinchot the making of the fight for an out and out progressive for State Chairman. Others said this contest amounted to nothing and since the old machine apparently controlled ninety of the members of the State committee elected in the primary, it would be a losing battle and one which might endanger Pinchot's success in November.

E. A. Van Valkenburg, publisher of the North American, Senator George W. Pepper, Major David A. Reed, the other nominee for the Senate, and others urged Pinchot to support for State chairman W. Harry Baker, present secretary of the committee.

The Pennsylvania contest was diverted to Washington last week and a settlement is expected here today when Pinchot will be here to confer with State leaders.

In the last ten days, the post-

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